Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2. SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873. NO. 40.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,

AT SAUCELITO, . . . MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or $2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, $1.00, or $2.50 per month.

AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this paper:

A. F. Hinman.....San Rafael
W. Dutton.....Tomales
Ratten & Co.....Bolinas
Wm. Friedlander.....Olema
E. Jackman.....Nicasio

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, March 8

THE BURDENS OF PROTECTION.

The heavy burden which $8,000,000 gold, per annum, drawn from California for the taxes on imported goods consumed by the farmers and miners, is severely felt this year and every year. Before the war the amount was only $3,500,000 per annum. During the war there was an offset by the expenditure of some $6,000,000 in paper by the Government on this coast. Since the war, this gold tax has gone on to increase and the Government expenses to decrease, causing the burden to be every year heavier, notwithstanding that some comparatively trifling reductions have been made on some articles. The portion of the taxes paid for necessary Government support is never a subject of complaint; but it is that portion levied for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturers, and which California pays, as tribute to Massachusetts and New York, which is the source of complaint. Very large amounts of money are drained away annually from California, to pay large profits to Eastern manufacturers of goods which should be made here. The chief obstacle to the extension of manufactures here is the cost of labor, which is much higher than at the East. The manufacturers there understand the nature of the obstacles to progress here, and they are not disposed to permit any manufacturing experiments here to succeed. There are four leading points to be guarded, when any enterprising man here seeks to embark in manufacturing, by the Eastern makers of the same goods, who now hold the market: First—His credit is undermined in order that he may not easily obtain money. Second—The fanning the prejudice against Chinese labor, thereby compelling him to employ high-priced labor. Third—To prevent the introduction of his goods among retailers, who are dependant upon the importers for credit and supplies. Fourth—When he finds a customer the Eastern goods are offered to undersell him until he is broken down. The Eastern agents then indemnify themselves by putting up the rates again. These leading points have a thousand ramifications which environ and fairly overwhelm a struggling manufacturer and compel consumers here to send their gold East for the dear article. The chief element of local success is cheap labor, and this the Chinese supply in great abundance, but for the widespread exertions of the Eastern manufacturing interests to suppress it. Agents, preachers and writers are suborned to foster and plan enmity against that useful people. One of the chief arguments is that formerly urged against the Germans in the East, viz: their frugality. We hear it gravely asserted even from desecrated pulpits that Chinamen do not spend much money. That is true, since they get a far smaller proportion of the value they produce than the white worker, and, can therefore, expend less. On a recent occasion the agent of an Eastern manufacturer was upbraiding a local manufacturer that he employed Chinese workers who do not spend their money here. Let us look at that," said the manufacturer. "You claim to be a better Californian than the Chinaman. You received last month $10,000 for Eastern made shirts that came here by rail. You sent every dollar of that in gold to your owners. What do you buy personally? You have on a suit of broadcloth for which the gold went to England. You have a shirt that cost gold in New York. You have a watch that cost gold in Boston; every article about and around you is the means of sending gold away, employing no one, buying no California raw material, and adding nothing to the wealth of the State. I buy $40,000 worth of California grown produce every year. Half my workers are Chinamen, who work up the produce into merchandise for the use of California. They help to employ carpenters, painters, masons, box-makers, draymen, etc., none of whom could be employed but for the cheap rate at which those Chinamen work, thereby enabling me to make head against the fierce competition of the Eastern goods. Each of these Chinamen have boots, pantaloons, clothing and hat made in California from California material. Now which is the most useful citizen, the Chinaman, creating local wealth, or you, who buy nothing here, but are a mere receptacle for California gold to be sent East?"

THE SILK OUTLOOK.

We began planting mulberry trees, under guidance of Mr. Provost, a few years ago. It was entirely speculative. No one had any idea beyond selling slips for planting. Consequently, a worthless variety of fast growing mulberry trees covered the State. The Legislature blindly encouraged this speculation. The bubble burst, of course. Millions of trees cumbered the land; nobody wanted them. Some stimulation in the way of premiums for cocoons and eggs, started a few slightly built shanties, without ventilation, and without protection from extremes of heat by day, and extremes of chill by night. To win the premium for *quantity*, quality was ignored. Ignorant of consequences, all aimed at crowding the worms, which, with entire want of skill in feeding, caused a general loss of worms throughout the large agricultural valleys. There was success, however, in the foothills of Nevada County, where they had a better variety than the Provost trees. There, large cocoons were produced, healthy worms, and fine silk. Besides, there was no previous skill and no especial pains taken. Some skilled Italians achieved a like success on the Plains of Sacramento and Los Angeles lats year, where, before, all was failure. These men report that our climate requires certain care in ventilating and tempering; and that one-half the number of worms are all that ought to be fed in the spaces we allow.

Here we have proofs sufficient that California is to be a silk country. There is not yet an established market for cocoons. They have not been saleable at any price. They cannot be exported to profit, and perforated cocoons are worthless on this coast. A silk cloth factory and a silk thread factory are in successful operation. Thus we have the curious anomaly of silk at both ends of the chain and a break in the middle! These factories decline to reel our own cocoons. They buy their raw silk in Japan and China. Consequently silk culture is at a stand.

Now comes an Italian, Sig. Paulo Consennes, who, seeing the gap, is preparing to fill it. He has machinery of the latest construction, coming in to reel this year's crop of cocoons, and he has assurance from the factories of a ready market. He is satisfied that our American children have a faculty apt to learn reeling, if want of industrial training has not created disinclination for steady work. The question now is—Have we a prospect of cocoons enough to feed a reelery?

An association, intending to farm the Calistoga mulberry orchard, seems to halt, owing to some hitch in negotiations among the parties themselves. We hear from Sacramento no news of promised activity.

It is the province of a newspaper to give the aspect of the market, for the benefit of all parties in interest; and we trust that this notice will conduce to harmonious movement among the various branches of silk production in California.

We may be a little awkward in the start, in getting all things to work in harmony, but we are sure to succeed. We have a climate that is unequalled on the earth for large, cheap, healthy and never-failing silk production. All French and Italian experts unite in this unqualified judgment. If our love of industry and the predilection of capital would show corresponding adaptation, California silk would, in five years, begin to alarm the manufacturers of Europe.

IRON INDUSTRY.

The consumption of iron has come to be a measure of civilization. The commercial and industrial activity of a people is indicated approximately by the extent to which it demands the most useful of all the metals. The vast superiority of this century over the last, is shown by the fact that the world now produces fifty times as much iron annually, as it did before the American Revolution; whereas, the population of the earth as a whole, has not increased twenty-five per cent. The increase is confined chiefly to England, Germany, Belgium, America and Russia; and they have been also the main gainers in wealth and power within the last hundred years. Southern Europe, Spanish America, Africa and Asia are far behind in their furnaces and forges.

The late rise in the prices of coal in England, have had a very favorable influence on the iron industry of the United States, and the American production last year was $2,300,000, or about one-fifth of that of the whole world—not an unfavorable showing for a nation which has about one-thirtieth of the population. The increase from 1871 to 1872 was twenty-five per cent., of which about half was made with anthracite, a third with bituminous, and nearly a fifth with wood coal. The home production, however, enormous as it is, does not supply the home demand, and we import 1,200,000 tons annually, so that we consume more than one-third of all the iron made in the world, or ten times as much as our share, and considerably more, in proportion, than any of the larger nations of Continental Europe.

Many circumstances show that our production and consumption, instead of declining, will continue to increase. In 1872, one hundred new furnaces and fifty rolling mills were built, and forty furnaces and eleven rolling mills are projected. We have now 12,000,000 tons in our railroads, and we require 1,200,000 tons for repairs, and 1,000,000 for new road, annually. We send $40,000,000 every year to England for iron—in pigs, bars, rails and heavy castings—and pay $150,000,000 to our own furnaces and rolling mills. We regret to add that, in this vast industry, California has as yet no share. She has rich deposits of iron ore, but remote from good mineral coal, and lacking either cheap fuel or cheap transportation. The project of opening iron mines in the Sierra Nevada, where charcoal can be obtained in abundance, has been agitated, and may lead to important results in a few years.

PLANTING OF TREES.

There have occasionally been discussions in the press and in public debates, in the Legislature and among private citizens, in favor of planting trees along our roadways, on private grounds, and in fact, wherever ground can be used for the purpose. The idea is a good one, but there are very serious drawbacks in the effort to put the proposition in force. The planting and cultivation of trees costs something, but if not needlessly oppressed by unnecessary taxation, it might become profitable, and at any rate, advantageous to the public in more ways than one, as, for instance, through the influence of woods and forests upon the climate and rains. The Legislature has attempted the encouragement of planting and cultivation of trees, but with very little advantage to State or individual. In a country like ours, being for so many months without rainfall, no little time, attention and labor is necessary in taking care of the trees during their first season. Many, if not most of them, will be likely to die, unless this care and attention be given.

A farmer taking his cue from the legislative discussion and the press, devotes, say ten acres of land to the cultivation of trees. The land, without trees, is worth perhaps ten dollars per acre. The assessor comes along and assesses the land at that price. But then he says the young trees planted are worth a certain amount, and he adds that to his assessment list. Thus the farmer, who has been induced by legislators and others to expend money and time in planting trees, finds himself at once taxed for them, and that, too, years before he can by any possibility receive any return for the time and money expended in the attempt to create artificial forests. We know such has been the case in some instances, even in assessing, and consequently requiring the payment of taxes on trees planted along the roadways, more for the good of the traveller than for the owner. This system is looked upon by many as unjust. It certainly is not the correct way of encouraging the enterprise. If the State really wishes to encourage the planting of trees, let it exempt them from taxation for at least ten years.

SAUCELITO REVISITED.

An old Californian, who has been residing in Oregon and Washington Territory for the past five years, sends us the following, which we publish, as an unprejudiced opinion of the future of Saucelito:

Last Sunday, I got aboard the *Princess* and paid a visit to Saucelito, for the first time in seventeen years. Then the old propeller *Hercules*, (since broken up at Port Blakely) was the only medium of travel, and made one trip a day, to carry forty thousand gallons of pure water to thirsty San Francisco. Now a ferry makes several trips per day, and San Franciscans find no pleasanter home to rest in after the cares of the day, than the little embyro city of Saucelito. I have visited all the proposed termini of the North Pacific road on Puget Sound, and not one of them has a water front superior to your coming city. You have a fine water front and the best anchorage in the whole bay. You are no worse of in a "southeaster" than San Francisco [illegible] you have great advantage over her in a [illegible]. You have a good location for a ship-yard, far superior to those at the Potrero, and when it comes to a tannery, there is no place to compare with Saucelito. The tanneries of Sacramento and Stockton have made their leather with the bark of Marin county oak for the last twelve years. But you have the oak right near you and a bountiful supply of water such as Sacramento or Stockton never saw. I look for the day when Saucelito not only becomes a populous railroad terminus, but also a great manufacturing city.

Bad Condition of the County Road.

To the Supervisors of Marin County.—GENTLEMEN: My wife and family took a trip to Saucelito, (and a most delightful one it was,) some time last week. After driving our own team to within a mile of a place called Victor's station, we found the roads, etc., in perfect order, and hugely enjoyed our drive; but, that eternal adjective came in then, and from that point to the Cayote creek, we found the roads in a most terrible condition. Meeting some of the officers of the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company, we naturally inquired of them why these roads had not received the same attention that the road near the landing had, and were informed that Marin county had not so far contributed one dollar to the roads from Cayote to the landing. "Why," says I, "do you not pay your taxes?" The answer was, "Yes, of course we do." Now, I cannot conceive what the President of the Saucelito company and the Supervisor of the Saucelito district can be about to allow their taxes to go into the Marin county treasury, and receive no benefits therefrom. It is really none of my business, but as I am informed that the Saucelito company has expended large amounts on roads, etc., in this district, and as I feel friendly to their enterprise and love a good drive, I would simply suggest that this matter be looked into. Yours respectfully,

NONE OF MY BUSINESS.

The Meanest Yet.

Some gentlemen were talking about meanness, when one said he knew a man on Lexington avenue, who was the meanest man in New York.

"How mean is that?" asked a friend.

"Why, he is so mean that he keeps a five cent piece with a string tied to it, to give to beggars, and, when their backs are turned, he jerks it out of their pockets!"

"Why, this man is so mean," continued the gentleman, "that he gave his children ten cents a piece the night before the Fourth of July, but during the night, when they were asleep, he went up stairs, took the money out of their clothes, and then whipped them in the morning for losing it."

"Does he do anything else?"

"Yes; the other day I dined with him, and I noticed the poor little servant girl whistled gaily all the way up stairs with the dessert, and when I asked my generous friend what made her whistle so happily, he said: "Why, I keep her whistling, so she can't eat the raisins out of the cake."

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, March 8, 1873

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RAILROAD.—At the present time there are four surveying parties in the field. One set are locating beyond White's Hill toward Tomales, while the other is moving from Freestone up to Russian river by way of Bull's Head cañon. Work was commenced grading at the northeast of Strawberry Point on the first of the week. There is here, no heavy labor to be performed nor will there be any until White's Hill is reached. Soundings have already been made for driving the piles on a line from Strawberry Point to a location one and a quarter miles from the Saucelito landing. The twenty miles of iron now lying near Constantine's will be used on this part of the road. About 600 men are now engaged at work on the White's Hill division. On Tuesday, twenty-five extra horses passed through Saucelito to be added to the number now engaged hauling on the grading beyond Reed's ranch. On Wednesday, a number of laborers were landed at Strawberry Point.

TREASURE TROVE.—During the week a varied assortment of articles have been beached at Saucelito from the wreck of the *Patrician*. The cuddy cabin timbers, spars, chicken coops, boxes, doors, etc., have been piled upon the strand. Mr. Schultz became possessed of a chest, which, on opening, discovered a Chinese painting of the *Patrician*, a Japanese table in parts, some curios, a lacquered box, and several miscellaneous articles. The chest was subsequently discovered to be the property of the second mate, who, entering his claim, received his property. One of the deck hands of the *Princess* came into the possession of half a keg of Bourbon and the result was quite a glorious time. Other parties came into possession of different articles of more or less value. A full list has been sent to the Collector of the Port, Shannon, of San Francisco, by U. S. Inspector Cairns.

THE ROADS.—The late rains have made the condition shockingly bad of the roads leading from Saucelito to San Rafael and other points. Beyond Victors they are almost impassible. On Tuesday, when the horses were brought over for the railroad, two of them missed, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they could be rescued from the slough. The company have had the road attended to leading out of Saucelito and as far as their jurisdiction extended, but beyond that, it being left to the tender consideration of the Supervisors of the County, it is in a most woful plight. Gentlemen, this is a matter that should be attended to as soon as possible.

A MORNING trip to Saucelito by the *Princess*, starting at 8:45 A. M., arriving at the village at 9:15, a breakfast at the Princess saloon or a five minutes walk to Rety's restaurant for the same purpose. Returning by 11 o'clock trip, landing at 11:30 A. M. at San Francisco. Once or twice a month will combine pleasure and utility, and give rest and vigor to the body and mind. The fine mornings we are having at present and will have for a few months, suggests the above remark.

AN OLD FASHIONED RODEO.—Monday next, Messrs. Constantine and Bellrude will have a rodeo about a mile and a half back of Saucelito, at John Petro's place. Three to four hundred cattle with their increase, will be put through the Mexican course of sprouts. Doubtless, several vaqueroes will come down from San Rafael to take part in the proceedings. If the weather holds off fine, a splendid and exciting time may be expected.

DUCKS AND DIVERS.—Richardson's Bay at the present time is swarming with ducks and divers. The divers are in large numbers off Saucelito and Raccoon straits, and the ducks at the head of the bay in Coyote creek. Loads of both species of feathered bipeds are constantly being brought into Saucelito.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The work of enlarging the capacity of the Railroad House is completed; the new foundation of Green's Hotel almost, and the new building being added to Constantine's Bohemian Hall, will be finished by the end of the week.

DID NOT COME.—On account of the inclement weather, Father Birmingham did not come over to collect subscriptions for the proposed Catholic Church. He will doubtless be amongst us during the next week.

IN THE ROADS.—All Wednesday night, the steamship *Moses Taylor*, bound for Australia, lay at anchor in Saucelito roads, the bar being too heavy for her to go across with safety. She got out early Thursday morning.

SUNDAY VISITORS.—A large number of visitors from San Francisco came over on Sunday last, bent on enjoying the fine air and situation of our town. No incident marred the pleasure and sacredness of the day.

OLD SAUCELITO.—Now, that the *Solano* is gone, Old Saucelito looks like a banquet hall deserted. By next week, we hear, one or two more schooners will be beached for repairs.

NEW BULKHEAD.—It is the intention to strengthen the present bulkhead and extend its length for some distance.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The services of the Catholic Church will be held to-morrow.

COUNTY ITEMS.

We take the following from the Marin *Gazette* for March 6th:

In the important land suit known as Dan Brown vs. McBrown et al., ex-Governor Haight, Alex. Campbell and J. B Southard were present, representing the defendants. Judge Wallace has overruled a motion to continue the case, and it will come to trial at this term of Court.

The following are the State Prison statistics for February:

No. of prisoners on hand Jan. 31, 1873		894
No. received during February, 1873	35	929
No. discharged under provision of the act	14	
No. discharged by Court order for new trial	4	
No. discharged by pardon	3	
No. of prisoners died	2	23
On hand Feb. 28, 1873		906
Increase during February		12

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Saucelito district school opened last Monday, Mr. Peter McHugh, teacher.

The school in Tomales district will open on Monday, 17th, Miss Celia McAllep, teacher.

The school at Olema, Miss Mary L. Perry, will commence this week.

The Bolinas public school will be opened next Monday. Miss Elkins will teach it.

The State apportionment for public schools is now due and expected, and Mr. Saunders will doubtless receive it very soon. The school proportion of the county revenue is not available yet, because a portion of the taxes have been paid under protest, and the Tax Collector must be secured against loss before he pays it over. The County Board of Examination is now in session. The following are the names of the applicants for Certificates: Messrs. Wilburn, Smith and John Austin, Miss Cassey and Miss Giffin.

THE following is the rainfall at San Rafael, for the season to date:

	Inches.
Total fall in December	10 86
" " January	2.17
" " February	4 89
Total for the season to March 1st	17.92

THE Supervisors could not receive the Court House until March 5th, owing to a difference of about $500 between the architect and contractor, for some extras. All was satisfactorily arranged, and the structure was formally received, and the County is now in possession. But the building will not be ready for a month or so yet.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A few days since a gentleman and wife, and a male friend, came over from the city to spend a few days at San Rafael. They were well-dressed, intelligent people. It is said they took wine on the boat, wine at dinner, and wine in their rooms in the evening. Early in the night the gentleman friend ran out of doors in great excitement, and wanted to be protected, saying; "Lock me up! lock me up! If he gets hold of me again, I am a cold corpse before morning!" Soon after the wife escaped, having been severely choked, and Constable McMahon was summoned to arrest the furious husband. The officer proceeded with him to the Court House, but there a tussle ensued and the prisoner escaped. He is still missing. We are induced to suppress names in this item, because it is said that the offender has recently lost a little child, and met with financial reverses, which appear to affect his mind.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—The travel to Oakland has not decreased, notwithstanding the report that small-pox prevailed in the City of the Oaks.

— One of the many John Smiths now lies in our County Jail for vagrancy. The other Johns ought to pay his fine and set him at liberty.

—Thomas Grant, having been arrested a second time for petty larceny, finds that he is set down for felony, with a fair prospect of going over the Bay.

—J. D. Stevenson has resigned the position of Commissioner of Immigration, and Governor Booth has appointed R. K. Pietrowski to fill the vacancy.

—There are eighty applicants for teachers' certificates, and the City Board of Examiners will be sure to nip the budding hopes of some of the anxious young ladies.

— Wanted, $3,000, by Larry Gorman, who, if he does not get it, will have to go to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury in a little matter wherein he is charged with burglary.

—The building on the southeast corner of Clay and Montgomery, occupied by Martin & Horton, Blue Wing saloon and a cigar store, is to be torn down and a large, imposing brick edifice erected. The work of demolition will commence about the first of April.

—Joseph S. Kerrigan will be promoted to the head of one of the Industrial School classes, a competitive examination having shown that for pure, single-minded cussedness he stands unequalled. Beating his mother and destroying clothing and household furniture are amongst his strong suits.

— Timothy Hattler, not having $5,000 or a couple of friends willing to endorse his paper for that sum, is deprived or his personal liberty, all because the police have good reason to believe he has been guilty of burglary. Tim says the police are down on him and won't let him practice his profession.

The Acclimatizing Society shipped a package of trout ova to New Zealand by the *Moses Taylor*, which sailed on Wednesday. They are the common brook or mountain trout of this State, which run in size from a half to one pound. This is the first shipment, but the Society are of the impression that, if they arrive in good condition, and they have no doubt but they will, other and more extensive shipments will follow.

All hopes for the safety of the passengers, officers and crew of the wrecked steamer need not be abandoned, as the following from the *British Colonist* (Victoria, B. C.) will show:

"The steamer *George S. Wright* lies close ashore near a village of the Kuergufath Indians, a fierce tribe of savages. The Indians who brought the news to Victoria remained five days encamped on the beach, but saw no signs of boats or of people from the wreck. The Indians from the villages, who are usually very curious about such matters, did not come near the spot. It is now thought that part or all of the crew may be prisoners in the hands of these savages, who are the worst in British Columbia."

THE Hartford *Times* tell this: A wealthy German from New York was in town a few days ago, and wishing to drive out, went to a stable to hire a team. The man of horses was loth to trust a valuable "turnout" to an entire stranger and so asked for references. The German replied that he could give no references, but that he would buy the horse and sleigh, and when he returned from his ride the stable-keeper might refund the money. A price was agreed upon, and the cash paid down. When, later in the day, the stranger brought the team back to the stable, his money was returned and he started to go. "Hold on," said the man of horses; "you have not paid your horse-hire!" "Why, my dear sir," said the New Yorker coolly, "I have been driving my own team, this morning." The stable-keeper looked disgusted, but did not force his claims.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

John Beatty of Grass Valley has gone insane.

Forty-five ship carpenters are employed at Mare Island.

Placer gold has been struck on the Rincon del Diablo Rancho.

John Knight fell dead on Sunday, 23d, while entering a saloon at Salinas city.

Opl. Elmegass arrested Daniel Dunn at Martinez, on the 2d, for passing counterfeit coin.

A. L. Patrick is about to commence the publication of a paper, the *Times*, at North San Juan.

M. Russell, a San José marble-cutter, has fallen heir to $10,000, and gone East to take possession.

Charles W. Harloff, an escape from San Quentin, was arrested near Napa on Saturday night last.

About $4,000 has already been subscribed in Sonora for the proposed new road from Sonora to Garrote.

The apricot crop in all the orchards in the vicinity of Marysville has been destroyed by the frost.

The San Diego hotels are all crowded and still advices from the East show more tourists and health-seekers coming.

Robert Laird has found a home in the calaboose at Sacramento, for being too handy with his pistol and shooting at people.

George Fisher, a brakeman on the California and Oregon Railroad, broke his leg on Sunday night, while skylarking, near Suisun.

The Sonoma and Marin District Society has voted to hold the next exhibition in October, commencing on the 6th and continuing six days.

James Waugh was found in a shaft near Angels into which he had fallen and drowned while going home on Saturday, February 22d.

The new disease which has been prevalent at Nord, Vina, Oneita, etc., appears to be abating. At Tehama and Red Bluff, deaths have occurred from a somewhat similar disease, which, however, the doctors say was brain fever in a virulent form.

They say it is bilious pneumonia of a congestive type, the liver, lungs and brain being in a state of congestion; that it is confined strictly to the locality where it first made its appearance, and that there is no danger of its spreading.

The farmers' mass meeting at Stockton, on the 1st inst, was largely attended. The object of the meeting was to encourage the formation of a Mutual Aid Society, representing a capital of $500,000; divided into shares of $100 each. It is the intension of the Society to purchase their sacks direct and export their wheat, thereby saving the per centage paid to brokers.

The gun-sports of Half-Moon Bay have had a day's hunting match. Captain Nichols' party, 11 members, got 3,369 head of "game;" Captain Johnston's party, 2,990 head. Henry Pitcher took the medal for the largest amount of game, 625 head; J. A. Fleming took the leather medal for the smallest amount, with 85 head. The sort of "game" is not specified, which begets a suspicion of chickadees and ground squirrels. After the shoot, there was a ball.

A CASE of larceny as bailee, of which the particulars were somewhat remarkable, was tried last year in Liverpool, England, and the report of the case was extensively copied in the American papers. A lady, Mrs. Wells, the wife of an American living in Paris, had pledged certain articles of jewelry with a pawnbroker, in Liverpool, which she afterward redeemed, when she alleged that the pawnbroker had retained a brooch, on which charge he was tried and convicted. Her husband, until recently, kept a well known restaurant, frequented by Americans in Paris, under the name of James P. Wells. Though ostensibly a saloon, it was in reality a gambling house of the worst class, and this becoming known to the police, Wells and a number of his confederates were seized and committed to prison. It has since transpired that Wells' true name is Charles Bullard, and that he is a professional thief, well known to the New York police. He was one of a gang who robbed a Boston bank of $300,000 several years ago, and subsequently escaped with his share of the plunder to Liverpool, where he assumed the name of Wells.

NOTICE.—Both New and Old Saucelito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks, or acres, on favorable terms, with clear, perfect, and unincumbered titles.

THE cottage adjoining Rety's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company, No. 329 Montgomery street.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3 ⅜
" San Rafael	12 ⅛	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

TAMALPAIS HOTEL,

SAUCELITO,

CONSTANTINE - - - - - - - Proprietor.

The Hotel is now thoroughly renovated. Bohemian Hall, a fine dancing hall, has been enlarged.

Eastern and native oysters, milk, eggs, squabs and wines always ready for picnic parties.

Saddle horses, teams, hunting, fishing, boating, etc.

☞ Take the Shell Road. mh8.

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, at 9 o'clk, for Saucelito, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Connecting with 3:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

feb15 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

NOW READY!

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC FOR 1873.

CONTENTS:

California—Value of Taxable Property; Value of Farm Animals; Agricultural Statistics; California as a Sanitarium compared with Italy, Florida, etc; California as a Pleasure Resort compared with Italy; A Tourist's Opinion of California.

Chinese Immigration and Population.

Court Terms in California.

Election Returns—Presidential—From 1789 to 1868; Popular Vote of 1872; Electoral Vote of 1872; California, Oregon and Nevada by Counties; Pacific Territories. Congressional of 1873 in California. Vote of California Towns in 1872.

I. O. O. F.—Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of California; Statistics of the Order in California.

Masonic Order in California—Officers of Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Chapter R. A. M., Grand Council R. and S. M., Grand Commandery K. T., and Grand Consistory A. and A. S. R.

Meteorological Information of Pacific Slope—Annual Rainfall at various points; Average Rainfall for each Month at San Francisco; Mean Temperature of January and July; Comparative Sanitary Statistics.

Mining Law—Who can take up Claims; Size of Claims; What a Claim includes; Tunnel Claims; Work required to hold a Claim; How Patents are obtained; Effect of Adverse Claim; Sites for Mills; Local Customs; State Water Rights.

Military Federal Forces on the Pacific Slope, with Stations, Garrisons and Commanders.

Naval Federal Forces on this Coast, with Commanders and Vessels.

Notable Events of 1872—On the Pacific Slope and Elsewhere.

Nevada Statistics.

Oregon Statistics.

Officials—Federal Administration, Generals, Admirals and Supreme Court; Congress. State Administration, Supreme and District Courts; State Boards; Legislature; State Military Department.

Pacific Slope Statistics.

Postage Rates—Domestic and Foreign.

Post Offices, with Counties and Postmasters, in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico Alaska, Arizona, and British Columbia.

Railroads on the Pacific Slope, with Lengths and Terminal Points.

Santa Barbara as a Sanitarium.

San Diego as a Sanitarium.

Telegraphic Charges.

Territorial Statistics—Alaska; Arizona; Idaho; Montana; Utah; Washington.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

F. MacCRELLISH & CO.,

529 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,

je15-tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

☞ Saucelito Land and Ferry Company—Location of Works and Property, Saucelito, Marin county, State of California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1873, an assessment of Six ($6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company (not the property of the Company), payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Thirty-first (31st) day of March, A. D. 1873, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Monday, the Twenty-first (21st) day of April, A. D. 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. mh1

$ MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, as to rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock-raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

$ FARM OWNERS wishing to SELL their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize a cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 318 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A LUXURIOUS CAR.—An elegant palace car has just been completed at the Mount Clare Works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, designed as a coach of state for the use of the president and directors of the road. The establishment is one of the most elegant jobs ever turned out in plain ore, reflecting great credit upon the skill and workmanship of our artisans. The car is to bear the name of "Maryland." It is painted a beautiful buff color, is mounted upon improved six-wheel trucks, and is provided with patent bumpers, patent air-brakes, and other inventions calculated to make travelling less tedious, and more safe than ever. The interior is divided into four apartments. The first a sitting-room in black walnut and birdseye maple, gilded with green and crimson upholstering, a rich velvet carpet, luxurious furniture, lounges and arm-chairs, and other suitable articles. The second compartment is fitted up for a bed chamber, containing a handsome low bedstead of oiled maple, richly carved, hung with heavy damask curtains; a lounge covered with salmon-colored silk, figured, and a dressing case of exquisite workmanship. Adjoining the chamber is a bath-room, and beyond is the dining-room, arranged to accommodate, if desired, ten or twelve diners. The tables and chairs are stationary, finished in black walnut. The kitchen, one of the most important features of any establishment, occupies the rear end of the car, and is complete in all its arrangements for cooking, with range and water-tanks, utensils, etc. The car throughout is of maple and walnut finish, gilded and carved, with plate-glass and splendid argand lamps, the whole costing, it is estimated, upward of $15,000—a model and a marvel of splendor and elegance of workmanship.—*Baltimore Sun.*

EIGHTEEN years ago (1854) the annual consumption of railway bars in the United States, was 447,658 tons, of which 339,439 tons were imported, and 108,016 tons only were manufactured here. It will be seen by these figures that of the total American consumption of railway bars at that time, less than one-third was of American manufacture, and more than two-thirds were imported. Since that time there have been vast changes, both in the amount consumed and in the proportions of domestic and foreign manufacture. The figures for 1872 show a consumption of railway bars in the United States amounting to 1,504,591 tons, of which 975,000 tons were manufactured in this country and 529,591 tons were imported. The old conditions are thus reversed, about two-thirds of our railway bars being made in our own country and about one-third being of foreign manufacture.

THE gross earnings of the New York and Erie Railway in 1872 were $18,694,096 against $13,629,956 of working expenses, being about 67½ per cent. of gross earnings. After paying $1,814,043 of interest on funded and floating debt, and $1,223,712 in rental of leased lines, leaves as net results for the year $2,026,385 for dividends. Over $4,000,000 have been expended during the year in new work and iron, which amount is included in working expenses. No account is taken of the property placed to the credit of the company by Jay Gould.

A CONDUCTOR on a night train, running between Hartford and New Haven, more than a year ago, received a thousand dollar bill from a passenger in payment of the fare. The conductor passed on, saying he would return presently with the change, but when he did so the man denied having presented the bill. It is supposed the man was a thief, gave the money by mistake, and was afraid to rectify it. The bill still remains to the conductor's credit at one of the Hartford banks.

ACCORDING to old John Blair, Iowa doesn't encourage railroads much. In one county, he says, there was only one house. A man moved into it, called it a school-house, and hired his wife at $60 a month to teach her own children. The whole expenses of the concern were paid by a school tax levied on the railroad which ran through that county. That man must have been raised in Chicago.

TRUNKS covered with India rubber are highly recommended by a Western inventor, not only for the convenience of the travelling public, but for that of railway employes. It is said that with a little practice one of these trunks can be made to bounce into a baggage car without using any more force than is expended on the inelastic articles now in use.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT begins to feel the terrors and dread, which accompanies old age. When he wished to ride out on the Hudson River road about thirty-five miles or so the other day, he gave orders for the train to "go slow," and to take nearly half an hour for the journey.

Cold Lying.

A GREAT many years ago, before ice in the Summer season had come to be a necessity, but was just beginning to be housed up and used in the large cities as a luxury, a good deacon from a rural Connecticut town came to New York to celebrate the Fourth of July. It was his misfortune to celebrate too much; he got intoxicated. News therefore followed him home, and he was called up before the church for discipline. The deacon confessed his fault. He said the day was hot, and he went into a hotel bar-room where there was a bowl of punch, and the lemons and ice looked so cool and inviting he drank some; it tasted good, and the ice refreshed him so, that he took some more and finally took so much, that he was ashamed to say he was intoxicated. He sat down. There was a moment's hush, and then an angular brother at the rear of the meeting rose and said: "I am satisfied with the deacon's explanation about his getting drunk. He confessed it and says he's sorry. That's all right. Anybody's liable to do that, but when the deacon comes into this 'ere meetin' and talks about seeing ice in July, I go for having him jerked out for lying." If that brother were only in Congress now, though he might not object to the other brethren holding Credit Mobilier stock, he would be liable to reduce both Houses by "jerking 'em out for lying."

AN elephant, it is said, will live a hundred years. Capt. L. astonished us the other day by asking how long we supposed a bed bug would live? We could not say, whereupon the Captain proceeded to tell a little story. An old pink stern schooner was hauled up on the flats at Westport, and left there for twenty-one years. Every day during all that time the tide entirely submerged her with the exception of one corner of the upper part of the cuddy, which projected above high water. When at last she was broken up, between the beams of this part of the cuddy there were found living specimens of *cimex lectularius*. They were very thin, said the Captain, but looked healthy and capable of doing bloodthirsty work. We did not dare to ask him what they had lived on all this time. Housekeepers know that this troublesome insect is very tenacious of life, but it is discouraging to learn that it can survive a fast of twenty-one years, and within an inch, too, of being drowned all the time!

AGRICULTURAL.

RAMIE.—To judge by newspaper reports, ramie has a permanent footing in the agriculture of California. But when we enter the market and ask what success has been established, we are answered by a shrug of the shoulders. There has been enough planted to prove that in moist soils, ramie grows well and yields two annual cuttings. From this, a ton and a half of clean fibre to the acre is the estimated yield; worth in England $300 per ton. But, so far as we can learn, no one has been able to prove to farmers that a practical means has been discovered to properly separate the fibre from the stalk at paying prices. There are machines and processes making such claims; but we believe none has been proved on a scale to inspire full confidence. A ramie association exists, and some new planting is being done; but if there were proper means of dressing the fibre, every farmer would go into the cultivation.

HAND SAW AND PRUNING SHEARS.—Speaking of the treatment of ornamental trees and shrubs, Thomas Meehan says: "Thinning is not near enough practiced. We often hear people complain that their trees were originally planted too thick. This is rarely the case. The warmth of thick planting makes all grow faster; and, besides, who wants to look at a skeleton of a place for a dozen years, while the fleshy branches are growing over it? The true philosophy is to plant thick and thin annually. There is no place that we know of that the axe and saw may not be used to advantage in even a some sort of merciless manner. Places must be planted thick in order to get an immediate effect—and they must be thinned as they grow, if a continuously pretty place is desired. It is here that true artistic skill comes in. It takes genius to plant a place properly; but a much higher cast of it is to judiciously thin out. It is said that the ridiculous practice with many people of heading back their ornamental trees, especially those on the streets, in winter time, originated through the advice of frozen-out jobbers who wanted something to do. It is murder to the trees. They soon die outright after a few years of this treatment. If men want work, and will advise to thin out, they will do good to those who employ them, and save the wear of conscience—that is, those who have any conscience.—*Kentucky Home Journal.*

STOCK EATING WOOD.—One of our subscribers, says the *Live Stock Journal*, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in training neat stock, affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were, one spring, affected in this way. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, but his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good result whatever. At last he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw out to them about a shovelful each day. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground of the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking much better than they had for years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the ground was ashy, from the burnings of the wood and land clearings. Latterly, he gives one quart of ashes mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week.

CHEAP COMPOST.—A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* writes: "Below find rule for preparing my "Domestic Concentrated Manure," which I have used for three years for corn: Take two parts of decomposed sheep manure, or fine cattle manure, one part hen manure, one part unleached ashes, one part plaster, all incorporated together, and thoroughly worked over twice or more; keep under cover for ten days. All ingredients are at the command of all farmers, without much expense. I have experimented with it the past three years; spreading on stable manure, and thoroughly incorporating it into the soil with an ox cultivator, working the land with a corn-worker, marking the rows regularly both ways. Apply a handful to each hill. My crops of corn have been twenty-five per cent better than before I practiced the use of the composition. In 1871, York County Fair gave me the highest premium on corn.

COOKING PEAS.—No vegetable depends more for its excellence upon good cooking than peas. Have them freshly gathered and shelled, but never wash them. If they are not perfectly clean, roll them in a dry cloth; but this is seldom required, and then only through carelessness. Pour them dry into the cooking dish, and put as much salt over them as is required; then pour on boiling water enough to cover them; boil them fifteen minutes if they are young; no pea is fit to cook which requires more than half an hour's boiling. When done, put to a quart of peas three tablespoonfuls of butter, and pepper to your taste. Put all the water to them in which they were boiled. The great mistakes in cooking peas are in cooking too long, and in deluging them with water.

Horrible Occurrence—A Man Drawn Feet Foremost Between Iron Rollers.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—It is scarcely ever within the province of a newspaper to chronicle a more sickening accident than that which occurred to James Milligan, who was drawn feet foremost through two massive iron rollers only three and a half inches apart, and which are used in flattening bars of steel for the plates of saws. Mr. Milligan was employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling mill of Wheeler, Maddan & Clemson. He was climbing upon a board laid across rods over the rollers, in order to place in position a wrench which is used to regulate the space through which the heated steel and iron are passed, when the board suddenly tipped, causing him to fall. His feet struck upon the side in front of the rollers, which were revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute, and were instantly caught between them. The poor fellow had only time to utter the single cry of "oh!" while his body, feet foremost, was being drawn through a space of only three and a half inches. Hardly a second had elapsed before the body was a shapeless mass of flesh, blood, bones, and clothes, presenting as it did, the most horrible and sickening sight that eyes could look upon. It dropped from the rollers a limp and quivering mass, and when straightened out, covered a space of ground that two men would occupy. Not a whole or perfect bone remained in the body, and many bones were protruding through the flesh and clothing at different places. The head was a fearful sight to look upon. It had gone through the rollers face upward, and it came out completely flattened and partially turned.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

ENTERPRISING New York saloon keepers are organizing their dens into "colleges," so as to get the drawback on whiskey used for "scientific purposes," under the bill just passed in the house.

THE British War Office has decided on abolishing the regimental numerals and distinctions on the buttons, but retains them on the collars, and the regiments are said to be satisfied with the compromise.

THE following ennobling sentiment was recently broached by Mr. Muntz, a member of Parliament, at a mass meeting in Birmingham, which was, "I would rather have liberty with drunkenness than slavery with sobriety."

WITHOUT a dollar in the Florida treasury, the bonded and floating debt of the State is $5,844,824. As there are but 25,000 voters in Florida, each voter, according to this showing is "in for" $234 on a general average. The county and municipal debts will probably run this average up to $400.

A BALTIMORE stableman was scared to pallidness by faint groans from a hearse at midnight, Monday. He called the police, and they found that the mysterious sounds were made by a drunken man, who, through some strange freak, had crawled into the hearse, and who the next day was fined a dollar for his grave offense.

LORD LYTTON'S estate at Knebworth is supposed to have yielded him an income of about $75,000 a year. This, with the copyright of his works, which averaged him $15,000 a year for many years, enabled him to live comfortably, and to place him in the position of being the most opulent literary man of modern times.

A SINGULAR marriage is reported from Tangier. Miss King, an English Christian lady, became on the 17th ult., the fourth wife of His Highness the Sheik of Guazan, a Mohamedan. The ceremony was performed at the British Consulate by Sir John Drummond Hay. In consequence of this marriage, Miss King has forfeited all right to British protection.

THE latest trick of New York sharpers is to enter a saloon with several well filled demijohns, apparently containing fine brandy, which they offer for sale at a very low price. The liquor is bought and the buyer goes out to look for the seller as soon as he finds that the only brandy in the demijohns is contained in a small tin tube fitting into their necks, the rest of the space being filled with water.

COL. John S. Mosby called on the Attorney-General, by his request, when the latter tendered him a position in his professional capacity in a Western State. This Col. Mosby politely declined, on the ground that his accepting the position might lead his friends to infer that his support of the President in the recent campaign was based on a desire to be rewarded by a Government office.

DR. HOLLAND, in the February *Scribner*, talks about "The Neglect of the Rich." He don't tell, in connection, the following story, but he ought to. A number of capitalists were discussing their chances of pulling through a Winter when the money market was uncommonly "tight," and finances generally were in a bad way. During the talk one of them begged to suggest that it was going to prove a hard Winter for the poor. "Hang the poor," was the response, "they can beg."

VOTERS in Massachusetts are required to have, as a qualification for suffrage, the ability to read and write. Recently an amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution was proposed in the State Legislature striking out this provision, so that any one might be a voter whether he could read or write or not, if he had the other necessary qualifications. This proposed amendment was defeated by the Legislature, however, so that the Massachusetts voter must still be able to read and write.

THE Nashville Union *Banner* relates this: A gentleman in West Nashville, before retiring for the night, took the precaution to place his gold watch and chain under his pillow. He woke up next morning to find that it had been unaccountably spirited away. After looking everywhere about the room, he found it forced half-way into a rat hole. He pulled it out, and, to his great consternation, found a rat at the end of the gold chain, in which it had become entangled, and been hanged by the neck until dead.

A BUFFALO Justice of the Peace fined a poor-looking fellow $25 the other day, thinking he would be unable to pay it, and that it would be a charity to send him up. To everybody's surprise the fellow drew $147 from his pocket to pay it. The Squire then proceeded to remonstrate with the victim on his recklessness in going about the streets drunk with such a sum of money on his person, ending up with the remark that it was a great wonder he had not been robbed. "The divil a bit of difference can I see," quickly and spitefully replied he, "between bein' robbed in the sthreet and bein' robbed here!"

TELEGRAPHIC TARIFF.—The directors of the Anglo-American and French Atlantic cable companies have resolved to reduce the tariff on messages between Great Britain, France and New York from one dollar per word to seventy-five cents per word on and after the first of May next. This is a step in the right direction, and if the ocean lines can reduce their rates twenty-five per cent., why cannot those on the land, with far less capital involved, and the work so much more cheaply performed, give the public a like concession? Cheap postage and cheap telegraphy are only in accordance with the spirit and demand of the times.

A RECENT English work on Billiards, gives some interesting particulars connected with the game. It was only in 1827 that slate tables were substituted for wood and marble, and only in 1835 that India rubber cushions took the place of flock and list. Again it was not until 1807 that leathern tips were invented for cues, which renders side strokes possible. About 1818 the side stroke was discovered by one Bartley, the proprietor of billiard rooms at Bath, England. Bartley had a marker named Carr, to whom he confided his secret, and Carr, when pressed to reveal it, produced boxes of what he called "twisting chalk," to the use of which he attributed his powers, and which he sold at seventy-five cents each.

MR. BERGH is still gaining ground. The Legislature of New York has just passed "an act for the better prevention of disease and cruelty," in which a provision is made against employing, or permitting the presence of any child under twelve years of age at any slaughter-house or place where animals are killed for food; providing for the arrest of any person about to arrange for or allow any cock-fight or dog-fight in or upon premises in his possession; and to provide for better food and attention to animals in transit. The difficulty of arresting persons in the act of conducting cock-fights and dog-fights, or of proving the fact afterward, has caused additional legislation in this particular. Bergh's voice in behalf of the dumb animals is proving pretty effective.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, ... PRESIDENT
MAURICE DORE, ... TREASURER
J. H. SAYRE, ... SECRETARY

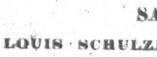
Directors:

H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagnie,
John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish,
H. B. Platt, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Emile Grisar.

President, ... H. A. COBB
Capt. Steamer *Princess*, ... H. H. ANDREWS
jel6-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
3 P. M.	4 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,
ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

LATEST NEWS
BY
BAMBER & CO'S
Newspaper Express.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
Morning Bulletin, "	37½
Examiner, "	25
Post, (German) "	25
La Sociedad, "	25
Call "	25
Demokrat, "	12
Courier, "	25
Nuevo Mundo, "	50
	25

☞ Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald.
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
jy22-tf

W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1534 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors and Cigars.** mh9-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE
BILLIARD SALOON,
SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. New and extra accommodations. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-tf

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WERE & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

THE OLD, OLD HOME.

When I long for sainted memories,
  Like angel troops they come,
If I fold my arms to ponder
  On the old, old home.
The heart has many passages
  Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle aisle is sacred
  To the thoughts of old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered
  Like rose-buds from the blast,
Where girlhood's brief elysium
  In joyousness was passed,
To that sweet spot forever,
  As to some hallowed dome,
Life's pilgrim bends her vision—
  'Tis her old, old home.

A father sat, how proudly,
  By that old hearthstone's rays,
And told his children stories
  Of his early manhood's days,
And one soft eye was beaming,
  From child to child 'twould roam,
Thus a mother counts her treasures
  In the old, old home.

The birthday gifts and festivals,
  The blended vesper hymn,
(Some dear one who was swelling it
  Is with the seraphim.)
The fond "good nights" at bed-time,
  How quiet sleep would come,
And fold us all together
  In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers
  Close intertwined each heart,
But time and change in concert
  Have blown the wreath apart.
But dear and sainted memories
  Like angels ever come,
If I fold my arms and ponder
  On the old, old home.

N. Y. Observer.

YOUNG GRIMES.

BY B. F. SHILLABER.

Old Grimes is dead—that good old man,
  We ne'er shall see him more,
But he has left a son who bears
  The name that old Grimes bore.

He wears a coat of latest cut,
  His hair is new and gay,
He cannot bear to view distress,
  So turns from it away.

His pants are gaiters—fitting snug
  O'er patent leather shoes,
His hair is by a barber curled—
  He smokes cigars and chews.

A chain of massive gold is borne
  Above his flashy vest,
His clothes are better every day
  Than were old Grimes' best.

In Fashion's court he constant walks,
  Where he delight doth shed,
His hands are white and very soft,
  But softer is his head.

He's six feet tall—no post more straight—
  His teeth are pearly white,
In habits he is sometimes loose,
  And sometimes very tight.

His manners are of sweetest grace,
  His voice of sweetest tone,
His diamond pin's the very one
  That old Grimes used to own.

His moustache adorns his face,
  His neck a scarf of blue,
He sometimes goes to church for change,
  And sleeps in Grimes' pew.

He has drank wines of every kind,
  And liquors cold and hot;
Young Grimes, in short, is just that sort
  Of man Old Grimes was not.

THE LITTLE GRAVE.

"It's only a little grave," they said,
"Only just a child that's dead,"
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day,
Ah, they did not know how deep a shade,
That little grave in our home had made.

I know the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would have served for an ample pall,
And one man in his arms could have borne away
The rosebud and its freight of clay;
But I know that darling hopes were hid
Beneath that coffin lid.

I knew that a mother had stood that day
With folded hands by that form of clay;
I know that burning tears were hid,
"Neath the drooping lash and aching lid,"
And I knew her lip, and cheek and brow,
Were almost as white as her baby's, now.

I knew that some things were hid away,
The crimson frock and wrappings gay,
The little sock and the half-worn shoe,
The cap with its plumes and tassels blue,
And an empty crib with its covers spread,
As white as the face of the sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave, but oh, beware!
For the world-wide hopes are buried there,
And ye, perhaps, in coming years,
May see, like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried up with an only boy!

THE ORIGINAL WASHINGTON MEDAL.—There is a gentleman, a native of Pennsylvania, who, many years ago, represented that State in Congress, and who possesses the only original medal of George Washington, now in this country. There were only four struck, as the die split upon the fifth. The other three are said to be in possession of the crown of Great Britain, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Belgium. This has the date of 1797 on its face, is a correct likeness of Washington, and showing the date of his resignation and his relinquishment of the Presidency. On the reverse is a coat of arms, including a tomahawk and a quiver full of arrows. It was left to this gentleman by a Mr. Philpot, an Englishman, whom he provided for and nursed in his last hours. It is the work of one Halliday, of England.

LOOSE THREADS.

A KANSAS dentist takes farm produce in exchange for teeth, and offers to dig out the "roots" for nothing.

A FORTIC Hibernian explains that love is commonly spoken of as a "bane," because it is a tinder sentiment.

A KINGSTON youth has frozen his nose seven times this winter, pacing in front of his sweetheart's house, waiting for the "other fellow" to leave.

IN the London *Lancet* we find the following advertisement: "Wanted A respectable and responsible female attendant for a young lady addicted to intemperance."

A LITTLE boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. "No, my child," said the Doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung at the end of the alley, for it is a very dark one."

A POTTSVILLE man, who says he hasn't attended church for many years, boasts that he can remember perfectly the preacher's text on the last occasion of a visit to the sanctuary. And this is the way he remembered it when asked what it was: "It is easier for a camel to enter a circus, than for a man to eat a package of needles."

THEY have "right smart" little boys in Milwaukee. A teacher in one of the Sunday Schools there, recently narrated the account of the crucifixion and thought she was making a fine impression—which she was—but became a trifle confused by her pet scholar suddenly saying: "Bet you they wouldn't a done it if Buffalo Bill 'd been there!"

SOME graceless scamp played a practical joke on the Mayor of an Eastern city. A perfumed note was left on his table requesting him to call at a certain house, at a given hour, to perform a marriage ceremony. The thing was a sell, three physicians being similarly summoned to the same place at the same time. None of their services were desired by the surprised family.

THE following conversation between two clever lawyers was overheard: "How does your client like it?" "Not very much; begins to complain of the expense." "Mine is all right, bound to fight it out. Can we manage to get the jury to disagree again?" "Don't know; we must work for it." "You'll get beat of course, in the end, but you'll appeal, I suppose?" "Of course."

AN old miser in Ireland left a will bequeathing "To my sister-in-law, Mary Dennis, four old worsted stockings, which she will find under my bed, to a nephew, two other stockings, to the housekeeper, for her long and faithful service, my cracked earthen pitcher, and other legacies of the same character to other persons." The legatees were in a high state of wrath, but one of them having kicked down the pitcher and found it full of guineas, the others examined their stockings and found them similarly lined.

"WANTED a young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind." A school committee man, writes "We have a school-house large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils four stories high." A newspaper says "A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with pantalets which never spoke afterward." Another paper, describing a celebration, says: "The procession was very fine and nearly two miles in length, as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry, the chaplain."

A DYING miser sent for his solicitor, and being propped up in bed, said: "Now begin, and I will dictate particulars." "I give and I bequeath," commenced the man of law, repeating, as he wrote down the formula. "No, no," interrupted the testator. "I do nothing of the kind; I will never give or bequeath anything, I cannot do it." "Well, then," suggested the attorney, after some consideration as to how the usual style could be modified, "suppose you say 'I lend until the last day?'" "Yes, yes, that will do," eagerly rejoined his employer, and so they got on with the business in hand.

ANOTHER clever gentleman has been deceived by the hydrants. It was New Year's, and he was rejoicing under the influence of about 10,000 drops of joy. He ran against a hydrant, while homeward bound, working long longitudes. He happened to mistake the hydrant for a colored boy. "'Cuse me, sonnie," said he, patting the hydrant paternally. "Didn't run you down because you was black. Grow up [hic] and be a useful man. [hic.] Imitate [hic] my example." And he laid a quarter on its nozzle, and went on with a lighter heart and the satisfaction that he had made one poor soul happy.

A ROMAN ecclesiastic, in reply to whatever question might be proposed, began by saying: "I make a distinction." "A cardinal having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well-known peculiarity of his guest. Saying to him that he had an important question to propose, he asked "Is it, under any circumstances, lawful to baptise in soup?" "I make a distinction," said the priest. "If you ask, is it lawful to baptise in soup in general? I say, No! If you ask, is it lawful to baptise in your excellency's soup? I say, Yes! for there is really no great difference between it and water!"

Anderson's Auction.

An auction of a very unusual character recently took place in London, the articles offered for sale being the magical apparatus, wardrobes, curiosities, and properties of Professor Anderson, "the Wizard of the North." In the course of the auction, as the various conjuring tricks and apparatus were offered for sale, the Professor explained the method of working the illusions, and exposed the whole system by which magicians deceive their audiences. A discovery, for the production of rabbits in any quantity, was sold for only 8s., a magic blunderbuss, with its wonderful balls, realized 10s. 6d., a large oak plate chest, that had travelled twice around the world with the Professor, was sold for 13s, 6d., a leather trunk, described as 300 years old, and said to have been the very one in which Mary Queen of Scots was said to have packed her clothing when she left France for her native country, was knocked down to Mr. Samuel Lague for 35s., a number of trays, said to be a present from the tycoon of Japan, went for 4s. 6d. a pair; and a large shield, described as a present from the Emperor of Russia, was sold for £5 10s. The magic "rapping table," used by the Professor for the exposure of the tricks of the Spiritualists, was sold for 35s., while the three-legged table by which the sphynx illusion, showing a speaking head without a body, was knocked down for £4 15s. The use of the mirrors by which this illusion, first introduced by Colonel Stodare, is effected, was shown to the audience in attendance; but the Professor withheld the secret attached to the working of a large magic clock suspended over the centre of the stage, which was sold for £15.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, 1873.

BREAD—There has been a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 9c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 8c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has continued active, while for export a good inquiry has existed. Quotations show a decline since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, mostly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has remained weak, at lower rates, during the past week. Sales aggregate about 50,000 sks ordinary to choice at current rates. Quotable at the close at $1 70@1 75 for shipping grades and $1 77½ for choice milling ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 11s 7d@11s 11d for average and 12s 2d @12s 6d for Club—a decline of 2d ₩ cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has shown more tone, at firmer rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sks at $1 30@1 35 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 74½@1 77½ and bay at $1 77½@1 35, the latter for brewing, ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have continued fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $13 @22 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $6@9 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

BRANS—The market has ruled quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, the range is 2½@2½c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have continued fair, with a good demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at 90c@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote choice at $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BRAN—The price has been advanced to $20 ₩ ton from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at $1 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 50@1 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 3@4c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 7@8c ₩ lb.

HIDES—The transactions have been up to the average during the past week as follows: 1340 dry and 1570 salted, current rates. We quote dry at 17@18c and salted at 7@9c. The selling rates are 18@20½c for dry and ½@10c for salted ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market weak at 7@7½c ₩ lb.

WOOL—There is no improvement to note under this head since our last weekly summary. Sales to the mills have been effected aggregating 45,000 lbs. on private terms. There is no shipping demand at present, although large amounts of last Spring's clip are still held in this market a circumstance that has never occurred since California has been a Wool-producing State. There is every promise that this Spring's clip will be, as regards quantity and quality, ahead of previous season, condition better and of long staple. As regards prices, they can be quoted as nearly nominal.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $1 75@3 ₩ box; Pears, $2@3 ₩ box; Cranberries, $14@15 ₩ bbl; Bananas, $3 50@4 50 ₩ bunch; Oranges, $3@4 ₩ M. Limes, $3@4 ₩100; California Lemons, $3@4, Sicily do, $6 ₩ 100.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply; stocks are accumulating and prices for all grades tending downward. Eggs are steady at quotations. We note no change in Cheese.

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 30@35—the latter an extreme; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c; choice, none in market.

—CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 15@16c.

—EGGS—Cal., 31@32½c; Oregon, 27½c ₩ dozen, nominally.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 12½@14c ₩ lb; Oregon, nominal, 15c; Eastern do, 14½@15½c.

—BACON—California, 11½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 11½@12½c.

—LARD—California, 10½@12c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 10@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11@11½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled quite firm at unchanged rates, generally, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers.

—BEEF—First quality, 9@9½c; second quality, 7½@8½c; third quality, 6@7c ₩ lb.

—VEAL—At 7@12½c ₩ lb.

—MUTTON—At 9c ₩ lb

—LAMB—15c.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7¾@8½c; on foot, grain-fed, 6@6½c ₩ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been fair, with a good demand, at advanced rates, since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $5@6 50; Spring Chickens, $7 @8; Roosters, $5 ₩ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $12@14 ₩ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $10@20 ₩ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 20@22c; Dressed, 25@25c ₩ lb.

—QUAIL—$2@2 25 ₩ doz.

—DUCKS—Wild, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.

—HARE—$3 ₩ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, $75@$1 each.

CHICKENS—Large, 87½@$1c each.

DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by r, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by a, it is forenoon.

MAR.	HIGH WATER. A. M.		HIGH WATER. P. M.		LOW WATER. A. M.		LOW WATER. P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Ft.
7....	6 34	5.2	6 57	3.8	0 04	3.0	1 39	0.1
8....	7 35	5.2	10 07	4.0	1 15	3.3	2 49	0.2
9....	8 32	5.2	11 09	4.2	2 23	3.2	3 42	0.4
10....	9 21	5.2	11 59	4.4	3 23	2.9	4 17	0.6
11....	10 06	5.2	....	....	4 09	2.5	4 46	0.7
12....	0 04	4.6	10 46a	5.1	4 52	2.1	5 13	0.8
13....	0 28	4.8	11 27a	5.0	5 32	1.6	5 41	0.7

SUN—March 7.

Sun rises.....6 27 | Sun sets.....5 55

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 9 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 30, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *6 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 30, 7 35 and 10 15 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *6 40, 6 50, 9 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *6 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *6 20, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 30 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. 43

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 9th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 9:00 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and 14:40 P.M.

* Saturdays at 5:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
General Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF COMMER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, at noon for Yokohama and Hongkong connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

April 1 ALASKA Capt. Lachlan.
There will be no departure March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for Panama, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from Aspinwall for New York.

Steamers of the 17th and 27th will call at Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Acapulco.

Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at Acapulco for all Central American Ports.

March 11—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cavarly.
March 17—CONSTITUTION, Capt. Morse.
March 27—MONTANA, Capt Nolan.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 9 A M, as follows:

PACIFIC, Capt Douglass, Monday, March 3; Friday, March 14; Tuesday, March 25.
ORIZABA, Capt. Johnston, Saturday, March 8; Wednesday, March 19; Saturday March 29.

For Monterey, San Simeon San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and San Pedro.

Steamers will leave at 3 P M, as follows:

SENATOR, Capt. Harloe, Wednesday, March 5; Monday, March 17; Friday, March 28.

For Cape San Lucas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, March 6th.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 3 o'clock P. M. the 3d.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner First and Brannan streets.
fe.8 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.